Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—Virginias.
BROADWAY THEATHS—2 and 8—The Queen's Mate.
CASINO—2 and 8—Nadjr.
EPEN MUSIC—Lady Fencers.
ERASTRA, 8. L—Buffalo Bill.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Mentell in Monbars.
LACOUNT THE TIME 2 and 9—The W Me. LTCEUM THEATER—2 and 8—The Wife.

MADISON SQUARE TREATER—2 and —A Possible Case.

MINLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Vaudeville. POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball
WALLICK'S—2 and S:15—The Lady or The Tirer.
STANDARD THMATES—2 and S—Lights and Shadewa.
TERHACE GANDEN—Thalis Opera.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S:30—Natural Gas.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—2 and S—The Still Alarm.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and release for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be recived at the following branch offices in New York:

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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- An English gunboat has visited Maitre Isle and warned the French to haul down the tricolor; England claims the island. = Mr. Blaine is expected in London next week; he will take a conching trip of 700 miles with Andrew Carnegie. ___ The race for the Oaks Stakes at Epsem yesterday was won by Scabreeze; betting 7 to 4. === John Bright is stronger, but his recovery is very slow. - The German Emperor has gone to Potsdam; he dired heartly after the trip and visited the park. --- The vigorous enforcement of the German frontier regulations began on Wednesday; direct trains from Paris through Alsace-Lorraine are empty.

Congress,-Both branches in session ==== Senate: The Indian Appropriation bill passed; Mr. Plumb condemned the administration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the Judiciary Com mittee heard charges against Mr. Fuller's conduct as a jury commissioner in Chicago. === House: The first paragraph of the Tariff bill was adopted; the motion to postpone the application of the free list defeated; the Legislative Appropriation

Domestic.-General Sheridan is no better-danger is feared from the dropsical condition of his lungs; the bill to clevate him to the rank of General passed the House, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. = S. B. Alexander declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina. === The delegates to the Democratic National Convention began gathering in St. Louis. - Mrs. Rawson, complainant in a divorce case in Chicago, shot her husband's attor- brought them to light, ney. - Three men were killed and others hart by the explosion of a boiler in iron works at

City and Suburban.-The Kerr jury was unable to bring in a verdict. - General Master Workman Powderly decided that the suspension of Master Workman Quinn was illegal. - Four of Jersey City's Commissioners of Public Works were indicted for conspiracy and malfeasance in office. - At the investigation of the Morris Piains Insane Asylum, much evidence was adduced contradicting the alleged abuse of patients. General Sherman discovered that he had received an invitation to the Decoration Day parade, had answered declining it, and then forgot it. The Rev. S. B. Halliday resigned his position as assistant paster of Plymouth Church. The case of J. M. Hill against Margaret Mather was finished in the Supreme Court; decision was reserved. = New-York defeated Pittsburg at baseball and Brooklyn beat Cincinnati. == Winners at Pelham: Roulette, McKenzie, Elphin, De De, Schoolmaster and McKenzie. Stocks dull-after an early depression recovered and closed strong.

The Wenther.-Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 67 3-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Tammany Hall yesterday sent to Mr. Thurman the gratifying intelligence that its delegates had been pledged to support him for Vice-President, and expressed the wish that he would not "permit any feeling of reluctance" to prevent his acceptance. Probably Mr. Thurman has a much keener appreciation of the ludierous incongruity of such a ticket as Cleveland and Thurman than the warriors of the Fourteenth-st. Wigwam are endowed with.

Sheridan now takes rank with Grant and Sherman. He is General of the Army. The bill awarding him the honor was passed by the House yesterday and signed by the President: the appointment was promptly made and confirmed in time for the new General to issue an order appointing his aides. There was some ungracious opposition on the part of one or two Confederate Brigadiers. The honor is certainly worthily bestowed, and it is earnestly to be desired that the conferring of it may have an effect beneficial in the highest degree upon the invalid.

Not many of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention have already arrived in St. Louis, but the indications are that the work will be done expeditiously. "The nomination for President can, of course, be disposed of in a hurry, and as Mr. Cleveland made the party platform when he wrote his last message. there ought to be no long struggle over the tariff plank, which has been a bone of contention in times past. The deliverance of the convention on the subject of Civil Service Reform should prove interesting, but is not likely to provoke much discussion. Nothing but the Vice-Presidency remains, and a trifle like that cannot be expected to keep the dele-

gates long engaged. When a woman is able to draw a revolver

attendants in the court are not as numerous or as prempt as could be desired. Of course, such an emergency could not have been foreseen, nor are the same precautions taken in a civil tribunal as in a criminal court, where desperate characters are often on hand and an outbreak of violence may be looked for at any time. Mrs. Rawson's performance in Chicago yesterday was apparently the desperation of a woman mentally unbalanced by domestic complications, who sought an outlet for her frenzy by wreaking vengeance on a lawyer who had successfully opposed her in a suit for divorce. If so, her place is in an asylum. If not, a long term of imprisonment should await her.

It was supposed when the Court of Appeals passed adversely upon the applications of the convicted "Boodle" Aldermen for a reversal of their sentences, that the resources of the law in behalf of the beneficiaries of the Broadway conspiracy were exhausted. Such was not the case. Ingenious lawyers have found a new channel to operate in. Yesterday arguments were heard by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, on an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Jachne, who has been two years in Sing Sing and whose counsel claims that two years is the extent of the term for which the ex-Alderman could be sentenced. The point is a technical one. It is whether the Penal Code, which prescribes ten years' imprisonment for bribery, was an ex-post-facto law. As Jachne's crime was committed long after both the Penal Code and the Consolidation Act went into effect, it would seem that the chances of the "Boodlers" escaping on such a plea are not great enough to warrant paying very large lawyers' fees to contest the matter. Still, the men who had dealings with Sharp, we presume, can afford to be liberal with their purses.

HENRY WILSON AND THE TARIFF OF 1857. Speaker Carlisle has been using in vain the name of Henry Wilson. In the closing speech of the tariff debate Mr. Carlisle argued that experience under the horizontal tariff of 1846 onvinced New-England manufacturers of its wisdom, so that eighteen of their representatives voted for and only nine against the reduction of tariff in 1857; that they especially demanded free raw materials, and above all other things free wool, and that Mr. Wilson then spoke strongly for free weol as the mouthpiece of Massachusetts manufacturers. Further, it was affirmed that the manufacture prospered mightily after the duties were reduced. The reasoning is plausible and may impress some minds. But Mr. Carlisle was careful not to state that four years of experience under the reduction of duties, which he said they favored, led New-England manufacturers to such detestation of the Democratic policy that in February, 1861, before the war broke out. every representative from New-England without exception voted for protective duties on wool and weollens. If the test to which Mr. Carlisle has appealed is of any value whatever, that test goes flatly against him. But Mr. Carlisle was careful not to tell the

truth which would have shown how little his test indicated the opinion of manufacturers in 1857. The Congress which voted in its dying hours for the tariff of 1857 was elected in 1854. and in four of the New-England States by that sudden upheaval which the secret Know-Nothing lodges produced. Every member without exception from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire was nominated and elected avowedly as an American or Know-Nothing; the only Republicans in the New-England delegation were five from Maine and three from Vermont. Some of the previously unknown men thus brought to the surface afterward became Republicans in principle and useful in public life. But much the greater number were never heard of again, and vanished with the secret organization which

It is indeed a strangely fitting thing that Mr. antern" Tariff bill the only votes ever cast election it has never yet been broken. on the tariff by the "Dark Lantern" party from New-England. How little they represented the manufacturers of that section may be inferred from the fact that Massachusetts elected to Congress that year not a single manufacturer, Rhode Island not one, New-Hampshire and Connecticut not one. Of the twenty Know-Nothing members from those States, five were merchants, four were lawyers, four were preachers, two were doctors, one was an editor, one a printer, one a farmer, and two were mechanics. Really it takes an impudence almost sublime to quote the opinion of these men, elected by the "Dark Lantern" lodges in 1854, as proof of the opinion of New-England manufacturers in 1857.

Henry Wilson was a delegate to the "American" National Convention of 1855, and was in that year elected to the Senate by a combination of Americans and Democrats. The fact that be soon became a Republican does not alter the fact that he was not one then. His argument in the Senate, which Mr. Carlisle quotes, was combated by Senators Seward, of New-York, and Collamer, of Vermont, who were Republicans, and a short experience under the tariff for which he voted in 1857 so fully convinced Mr. Wilson bimself of his errors that he was one of those who voted in February, 1861, for duties of 3 and 9 cents per pound on wool which in 1857 he had voted to make free of duty.

But Mr. Carlisle essentially misrepresents Mr. Wilson, as he was then, in the quotation made. For the situation was this: a Senate overwhelmingly Democratic had voted down Mr. Wilson's motion to make no change in the wool and woollens schedule; it had decided in spite of him to reduce the duties on wool; and then Mr. Wilson protested against the Demoeratic policy which, under the tariff of 1846, had ruined the woollen manufacture, and said in the very speech from which Mr. Carlisla

quotes a fragment: Under the operation of the tariff of 1846, the man afacture of the finer and better classes of woollens has almost entirely ceased—that one by one the mills for the manufacture of these finer and better classes of woollens have been compelled to succumb-that hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in these mills have been lost—that even in the manufacture of the coarser qualities of woollens, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk. They point you, sir, to many of their mills in which at least 50 per ent of the original investment has been sacrificed under that policy, which has increased your importa tions of woollen goods from nine millions in 1846 to more than thirty-four millions in 1856-a policy which discriminates against the manufactures of our own country by taxing the raw material higher than the manufactured article-a policy which practically offers a bounty to the manufacturers of England France, Belgium and Germany, and all nations which have the raw materials free, to command our markets and increase their wealth and power at the expense

on cloths, cassimeres and carpets, 30 per cent-just what the raw material pays. He will find, if he looks further into the act of 1846, that worsteds pay from 25 to 30 per cent, being less than on the raw material; and that blankets pay 20 per cent, 10 per cent less than on raw material. The Senator from Ohio will find that his Democratic tariff of 1846, to which he clings with so much tenacity, ip regard to woollens, discriminates against the capital, labor and skill of his own country; and he will find, if he will examine the table of imports, that the nations which have free wool are reaping, under this policy, in our

France, Belgium and Germany Mr. Wilson was powerless to get protection for woollen manufacture, and powerless to re-sist the reduction of duties on which a plantation majority had decided. As the only thing left, he appealed to that majority to put the duty on wool lower than the duty on woollen goods. But as soon as it became possible, he voted with Republicans for protection to wool and woollens,

CERTAIN POLITICAL FACTS.

A great deal of artificial anxiety appears about the votes of some Northwestern States in certain contingencies, For the purpose of showing how far that anxiety has excuse in facts, the following table has been compiled, which it might be well for excited Republican politicians to cut out and paste in their hats. It might help to promote coolness of brain. The table gives, first, the pluralities at the last State elections in 1887 or 1886, which pluralities are Republican except when followed by "D" for Democratic, with the total vote cast at such elections, and second, the pluralities and total votes in the same States at the Presidential election in 1884. To the statement of votes in Northwestern States are added similar figures for Colorado and the Pacific States, and for three doubtful Eastern States, the figures given for New-Jersey in 1886, however, being the votes for members of Congress:

	Plurait's.	Total.	Pinralt's.	Total
Ohio	23,319 30,509 3,324 35,816 18,718 16,169 30,177 2,483	744,144 361,916 474,351 572,142 286,368 388,312 153,415 220,479	15.554 3,308 6,427D 25,118 25,118 25,444 18,311 19,575 33,353	784,610 400,223 494,774 672,669 319,870 875,877 134,249 190,017
-	PACIF	IC STATI	ES.	
California Nevala Colorado Oregon	654 D 600 803 1,635	175,700 12,824 58,200 64,954	8,191 1,615 6,840 2,256	196,641 12,771 66,492 52,732
210	EASTE	RN STAT	ES.	

It will be observed, first, that every one of the Northwestern States has voted for every Republican candidate for President since 1864. except Indiana; that the Morey forgery caused the only loss of electoral votes from the Pacific States that the Republicans have sustained since 1868; and that local rather than National issues have largely influenced the votes in those States since 1884.

The prospect of losing Michigan, with its 30.809 plurality out of 360,000 votes cast, in case of this or that Republican nomination, or Wisconsin with 18,718 plurality out of 286,000 votes cast, or Iowa with 16,160 plurality out of 338,000 votes cast, or Nebraska with 30,177 plurality out of 153,000 votes cast, has trouoled some timid souls much more than is reasonable. The one and only Northwestern State in which the votes indicate that the Democrats may be gaining ground is Minnesota, and that is the one and only Northwestern State from which Congressmen elected as Republicans have voted for Democratic Tariff bills. Minnesota has seven electoral votes, and it may fairly be assumed that on the tariff issue that State is in some doubt. The same issue gives the Republicans their best hope of success in Indiana with fifteen electoral votes, New-Jersey with nine, Connecticut with six and New-York with thirty-six, to say nothing of the Pacific States,

Let it be remembered that the "Anti-Monopoly" and "Anti-Railroad" interests were used against the Republicans as far as possible in 1884 and in every year since. The farmers of the Northwest were told that Mr. Blaine was nothing but a tool of Jay Gould and railroad magnates. These farmers desired the Interstate act, and it was passed largely by Republican votes-could not have been passed but for the carnest support of Republican Schafors under the lead of Senator Cullom. There has been a great deal of talk about breaking the Republican phalanx in the Northwest during Carlisle should quote in defence of the "Dark the last twenty-five years, but in a Presidential

> TRYING TO REFORM THE PRESIDENT The edifying spectacle was presented yesterday of a leading Democratic newspaper assuming the role of a Salvation Army and charging upon a backsliding Democratic President. It has occurred to "The World" that if Mr. Cleveland is to enter this campaign as he entered the last-posing as a reformer-he must speedily be rushed forward to the anxious seat and coaxed into repentance. Hence it turns revivalist and makes a dead set at him. It reminds him that Civil Service Reform is to have an important bearing upon the Presidential election and that the course of his Administration has cost him the confidence of those who are honestly devoted to that reform. By way of stimulating remorse in his bosom, it sharply contrasts his fine promises of reform with his signal betrayals of reform. After referring to the exemplary maxims contained in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural. and to his high-toned order to Federal officeholders, "The World" proceeds in this drastic

Those declarations were voluntarily made. They surely committed the President to a radically differ-ent line of policy from that outlined by the Reform League and indicated by the "clean sweep" in most of the States, by the unrebuked activity of office-holders in party management and political affairs and by the manifest influence with the President of notorious bosses and machine manipulators who follow politics as a trade.

It will be generally admitted by intelligent people that President Cleveland has richly carned the stern reproof which he thus receives in the house of his friends. He entered the White House as nothing if not a reformer, and he has turned out not to be a reformer. But the time which "The World" chooses to begin its revival work upon him is unfortunate. There is room to suspect that it is anxious to have him repent and become a truly reformed man, not because of its enthusiasm for humanity, but because it believes his repentance would make a good campaign document with the Mugwumps. If "The World" had made its effort to reclaim Mr. Cleveland in an off year it would have gained more credit for sincerity. The repentance to which it now affectionately summons him, just as his campaign for re-election is about to open, partakes too much of the thrifty desperation of a deathbed repentance.

"The President can lose nothing and save or gain much," says "The World," "by reaffirming his belief in the principle and policy of Civil Service Reform and attesting his sincerity by action." It is a good piece of advice. but Mr. Cleveland is doubtless willing to take the first half of it and no more. Words are cheap. The bogus reformer at the White House is likely to reaffirm his belief in reform principles at every convenient opportunity-it is a way of his. But "The World" must not expect him to attest his sincerity by action. Is Garland to be driven from the Cabinet? Is the order to office-holders to be enforced? Is the notorious Murphy to be deposed from the chairmanship of the New-York State Committee? Are the blameless victims of the clean sweep to be restored to the places from which they were ousted? Probably not. Unless "The World" will be satisfied if the remembrance the most disagreeable of months in President becomes a reformed reformer with

our own markets to the manufacturers of England, | Salvation Army and hold no more revival meetings.

A CALAMITOUS FIRE.

The partial destruction by fire of the Medical Hall of the University of Pennsylvania involves losses many of which are irreparable. Pathological collections and specimens which had been slowly gathered during scores of years, some of them dating back a full century, were swept away in a few minutes, while great injury was done to the fine library of the institution, and the laboratories, apparatus, anatomical and other collections suffered severely. In reading the account of such a fire t is impossible not to wonder at the foolhardiness which exposed such invaluable collections to the danger of conflagration. It is no doubt true that in these days many buildings are erected and called fire-proof which are nothing of the kind, and non-professional inspection of such sham structures may very easily overlook the real defects. But it is difficult to understand how, in the erection of so costly and strictly modern a building as the Medical Hall now burned, it happened that care was not taken to secure protection against fire. It is, of course, quite possible to build in such a way that the destruction of the entire edifice is practically impossible, though when any wood is used local conflagrations cannot be altogether prevented. In the Philadelphia case it is stated that a brick ceiling on the third floor stopped the flames there. But why had not the building similar non-inflammable ceilings throughout?

As the hall is to be rebuilt at once, the work will probably be made thorough this time, and if it is decided not to employ any part of it hereafter for residence purposes, the security gained will be considerably greater. Wherever lights and fires are used, and these are in the care of servants, the carelessness or recklessness of the latter must be taken into account. In many of the great libraries and museums of Europe no light or fire is allowed, and while such an arrangement has its inconveniences, it is perhaps the only way y which complete assurance against fire from within can be obtained. But to maintain residences in a building containing such treasares as were destroyed at Philadelphia seems an imprudence of the gravest kind, and it is to be hoped that it will not be repeated in the new plans. Unfortunately, prudential considcrations are too late in this case to mitigate the severity of the blow. The fine collections which three generations of scientific men had brought together cannot be duplicated, with all the enthusiasm available, in less than half a century at the least. This is certainly discouraging, and the medical department of the Pennsylvania University will probably feel the effects of this fire for a long time as a hindrance to research. All that can be done now is to see that no second calamity of the kind is invited by the carelessness of those upon whom the responsibility of prevision

In his address the other evening on the Reason and Result of Civil Service Reform, Mr. George William Curtis enforced his plea for a constituional amendment making Presidents ineligible for re-election by saying that "even Ulysses did not dare to pass the sirens without stopping his ears against their song." The honorable gentleman, to paraphrase Daniel Webster, is fresh in his reading of his classics and can set us right if we are wrong, but, according to the best of our poor recollection, Ulysses stopped his companions' ears with wax, but lashed himself to the mast. It is a small point, but serves to suggest that Mr. Curtis has been engaged for the last three years in stopping the ears of his followers, that they might not hear the stern and righteous condemnation which has assailed the President from every quarter for his eager and wilful falsification of the splemu promises made in his behalf. Mr. Curtis's own ears are open. He hears the dangerous chorus of denunciation, and would, perhaps, be glad to heed it, but he has lashed himself so fast to the Cleveland mast that he cannot escape-not even to jump overboard. .

The conservatism and caution characteristic of nd expression in the remark made by every other newspaper of both political parties that the immediate future of Republicanism now rests with the Chicago delegates. Equally safe will be the corollary that the choice of the next President will rest with the voters of the country next November.

Blaine is out of the way, but Blaineism is still to be

met .- (Providence Journal (Mugwump). True, Blaineism is still to be met, but evidently you do not know what it is. If Mr. Blaine had not declined the nomination in February, it would have gone to him by acclamation, because the Convention would have recognized in him the best representative of Republicanism. So strong was the desire to nominate him that a great majority of the delegates chosen after his first declination would inevitably have called upon him to resume What stronger proofs are wanted than these that Blaineism is Republicanism? It is this Blaineism that will have to be met in this eampaign-the old spirit of progressive Repub-

It is intimated by "The Sun" that the friends of Governor Hill " may nominate and elect him without regard to any dictation from the banks of the Potomac or elsewhere." If Mr. Cleveland will tell us what "The Sun" means by "elsewhere," we will explain to him what it means by the banks of the Potomac."

A suspicion is gaining ground that "the Murphy Legion" of this city will be intrusted with the preparation of the temperance plank which is to be inserted in the platform of the National Democratic Convention. The baggage which the Legion is to take with it to St. Louis includes, so Democratic papers report, the following pieces: Ten cases Piper Heidsleck, ten cases Yellow Label, two barrels Dog's Head Bass's ale, three barrels Milwaukee lager beer in bottles, two cases Apollinaris water, ten gallons Old Crow whiskey, ten gallons Cognac brandy, five gallons Scheidam schnapps, one case Angostura Bitters. When the Legion reaches St. Louis it ought to be in condition to prepare the customary resolution, "Resolved, That we are opposed to sumptuary laws."

According to "The Boston Herald," Mr. Cleveand's letter of acceptance " was the most unfortunate document that ever came from his pen." Doubtless Mr. Cleveland himself feels that way about some parts of it at least. How much he would give to recall what he said four years ago against a President being eligible for a second term!

"The Evening Post' having announced one day that General Gresham will be the best candidate whom the Republicans can nominate, is now endeavoring to discredit him by placing his followers in antagonism with Mr. Blaine. This is very spiteful politics. Assert that General Gresham is the best and most reputable candidate, and then . calmly disclaim any intention of supporting him. Express an earnest hope that he will be nominated, and then attempt to rain his prospects for nomination or election by asserting that his name has been a rallying-point for the opponents of Mr. Blaine. Of course neither General Gresham nor his followers should be held responsible for the vagaries of Mugwumpery which wears the Cleveland collar. Opposition to Mr. Blaine's nomination there would have been none in any quarter if he had not refused to be a candidate.

June came in with as perfect a summer's day as is ever known in this latitude, putting out of the most disappointing of springs. So balmy was in a court-room and fire five shots before being own markets, golden tariff harvests. Under this disarmed, the natural inference is that the fatal policy our manufacturers are compelled to yield his lips only, it might as well disband its the air and so bright were the skies that the crust-

iest weather prophet would have lacked the hardihood to forecast rain within a week.

Yes, ingratitude is easily the basest of crimes. The other day this paper took its Chicago namesake kindly by the ear, and, leading it apart so as not to expose its shame to the multitude, we informed Mr. Medill that his attempt to rhyme 'Oregon" with "our son" set back the hands on the dial of Chicago culture and cracked the dial. In order to render our remonstrance as weighty as possible, we reminded the budding poet that history proved that a man who started in by rhym-"Oregon" with "our son" was likely, unless he listened to the deterrent voice of reason, to be caught some wretched evening rhyming " Pennsylvania" with "Worcestershire sauce." did Mr. Medill take this obviously judicious and affectionate piece of advice? Does he overwhelm us with fervent thanks? Does he solemnly promise, dropping the melting tear the while, to cultivate an ear for rhyme? Nothing of the kind. He kicks like sixty and calls us uncomplimentary names. All right, Mr. Medill, go on rhyming Pennsylvania" with "Worcestershire sauce." If the Northwest can stand it, the effete East can.

PERSONAL.

The Alumni candidates for the vacant trusteeship of Amherst College are John W. Burgess, LL. D., of Columbia College; William G. Hammond, LL. D., of St. Louis, Mo., and George A. Plimpton, of this city. They are Amherst graduates of the classes of 1867, They are Amherst graduate 1849 and 1876 respectively.

"The Alta California" fells that not long ago some tourists from the East called to a man who was digging in Joaquin Miller's garden, near Fruit Vale, and desired to be shown over the place. The man dropped his pick and very patiently showed the garrulous party the crematory, the water works, the wolf den, party the crematory, the water works, the wolf den, and all they desired to see. But they expressed dreadful disappointment at not having faund the poet at bome. "Now, look here, old fellow," sait the leader of the party, as they were going, to the man, who was about to resume his pick, "what sort of a looking man is Joaquin Miller, anyhow?" "Well, he looks like me," was the quiet answer. "Like you? Looks like you?" "Yes; I am Joaquin Miller." *Colonel T. W. Higginson will next week deliver a

commencement address at the State University of

Decidedly, says "The London Star," the star of the Beringer family is in the ascendant. On the very afternoon when, as the "Real Little Lord Fauntleroy," Miss Vera Beringer was rivalling the exploits of such other jugenile delebrities as Josef Hofmann, Otto Hegner and Minnie Terry, her father, the well-known pianist and founder of the excellent "Academy for the Higher Development of Planoferte Playing," was giving an interesting concert at St. James's Hall. Mr. Oscar Beringer is a tall, spare man of forty-four, who stoops a little and wears spectacles. His hair, mustache and smail whishers are all of the same light brown color. Mr. Beringer was born in Baden, and studied at Lelpsic and Berlin. Both he and an elder brother, Robert, first appeared as planists at the Crystal Palaco effects in 1861. Mrs. Reringer is a fair woman of, we are told, Scandinaviad extraction. She has literary tastes, and has written more than one book, as, for instance, her story of misical life, "A Left-Haoded Marriage." By the success of their little daughters, Vera and Esme, the Beringers have become connected with the stage as well as with music and letters. ing an interesting concert at St. James's Hatl. Prince Bismarck, says a Baris correspondent of " The

Chicago Tribune," refers to the work of the press as "nothing but printers' ink spread on paper." But no man reads the papers more diligently than he. Beides personally reading every day a dozen or more of the leading journals from various European capitals, he keeps a staff of from four to six clerks constantly at work, like the exchange editors in a newspaper office, scanning the columns of hundreds and perhaps thousands of papers from all parts of the world, and clipping out every item that can possibly be of interest to him. These clippings, with the names and terest to him. These clippings, with the names and dates of the papers from which they are taken, are carefully classified and indexed and pasted in snormous semphooks. These volumes form a conspicuous feature in the Chancellor's private library. There is one lettered on the back "Socialism," another "France —Military," another "France—Civil," another "Russia," another "Culturkampf," and so on. Each volume is subdivided into chapters, and all so carefully indexed that the statesman can in a moment turn to what has been said by any particular paper on any particular subject. This vast encyclopedia is made use of in many ways. I remember a gentleman from Chicago telling me a few years ago a curious incident of his visit to Berlin. He called on Prince Rismarck armed with a note of introduction from the German Minister at Washington. The Prince received him condially, and after a few general remarks said: "I see that your Chicago papers are pitching lato me on the pork and after a few general remarks said: "I see that your chicage papers are pitching into me on the pork question." And then he went on to quote the exact language the various papers had used and replied to their arguments. "He told me," said the gentleman, "more about the Chicago papers and the pork-packing industries than I knew myself, though I have lived there all my fife. And before I left in came Congressman —, from California, and the Prince at one turned on him with a lot of talk about the silver question and what the Pacific Coast newspapers were saying about it." That is one of the secrets of Prince Bismarch's greatness.

MR. BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR ON THE TICKET, NEW-YORK CONCENTRATING ON DEPEW.

From The Albany Express. There is now but one man upon whom the vote of New-York can be concentrated in the early stages of the balloting at Chleage. That man is Chauncey M. Depew.

GRESMAN AND PHELPS A STRONG TEAM. From The Wilmington (Del.) News. As we said a few days ago, Judge Gresham and William Walter Phelps would unquestionably make a strong ticket.

FRESH ENTHUSIASM FOR SHERMAN. From The Cleveland Leader.

We believe that John Sherman is the man to fill the place which the gallant leader of 1884 cannot be per-suaded to accept again, and we hope to see him nom-inated next month in the National Convention of his party. ALGER HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF CLEVELAND.

It is clearly a fact that Candidate Alger is being It is clearly a fact that Canadase Ager is come estimated considerably more seriously in connection with the Presidence than he was, and the latest letter of Mr. Halms turns public attendion still more toward the Michigan aspirant. Governor Alger is open to some of the objections which the Republicans used to urge against Mr. Cleveland, notably his lack of familiarity with national politics or achievement of national reputation. But Governor Alger has wealth which Governor Cleveland had not; he is a wealth which Governor Cleveland had not; he is a wealth that has been said in disparagement of Mr. Cleveland's ability, Governor Alger's deficiency on this point will hardly stand in the way of his being a dark horse.

A FRIEND OF BLAINE WILL BE CHOSEN.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle. in. It cannot be any one else if it is a Republican, here are no enemics to Mr. Blaine elther in the ranks in the lead. All are sincere in their blanching or in the lead. All are sincere in their friendship for him, as we believe he is sincere in his friendship for them and the principles which they mutually foster

ALLISON'S RECORD AND CHARACTER. From The Des Moines Register.

With his standing with the business interests of the East, with his popularity among all classes in the West, with his unassailable record in public life for West, with his massallable record in public life for twenty-five years, with his personal character so high and above reproach, he (Mr. Allison) represents a com-bination of qualities so strong that he is naturally the second choice of dispassionate men who are unable to see their favorite chosen.

From The Minneapolis Tribunc.

SHERMAN'S STERLING QUALITIES.

In ripe experience, wide knowledge and political training in the legislative and executive departments of the Government John Sherman is excelled by none of his competitors for the Presidential nomination. No contemporaneous statesman in the United States has a more substantial public record. None would make a safer and more dignified President. WHY INDIANA WANTS HARRISON.

Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, in The Philadetphia Press.

It was a clean, fair, square, honest, highup battle (the State election of 1886), and, the Republicans of Indiana were never prouder in their lives than when they came out of it with the whole State ticket effected by an average majority of about 4,000, eleven Congressmen out of thirteen, and, as they first thought, a majority in the Legislature. It turned out finally that the Democratis were able to elect a Senator, but by a majority of two only instead of forty-six as they had counted on. The aggregate Republican majority on members of the Lower House was nearly 10,000. That was the measure of General Harrison's victory. But the gerrymandering (by a Democratic Legislature) had been so effectually done that this was unavailing to scener a majority on joint ballot. The heat of that campaign lingers yet in the air of Indiana. General Harrison ought to be slitting in the Senate of the United States to-day backed by the 10,000 majority which he received at the polis. The disfranched Republicans of Indiana want a chance to vote for him again, and this time so that their votes will have to be counted. Revenge is sweet always; but when it assumes the form of a political duty it is nectar liself. Judge Gresham holds no such relations with the Republicans of Indiana. Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, in The Philadetphia Press

DON'T FORGET MCKINLEY, MEANWHILE. Washington dispatch to The Boston Herald.

Washington dispatch to The Boston Herald.

There is one other man who is named as an available candidate in case there is a deadlock in the convention, and that is Mr. McKinley, of Ohio. This centions is undoubtedly a Presidential possibility. It is excellent war record and the admitted fact that he is the ablest high tariff advocate on the floor of the House cause him to be favorably regarded by many Republicans. If there should be a prolonged contest in the convention, and Ohio should go from Sherman to McKinley, he might be nominated by one of those grand rushes of sentiment and enthusiasm such as occurred when Garfield was nominated. Mr. McKinley would be entirely satisfactory to the Blaine mea.

GENERAL SHERMAN APOLOGIZER

HE DID GET AN INVITATION TO THE PARADE. ANSWERED IT AND THEN PORGOT IT.

Much to the satisfaction of good and loyal citizens, including General Sherman himself, the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic have been able to show that they did not forget the grand old hero of the "March to the Sea" when giving out their Decoration
Day invitations. On the contrary, so anxious were the officers of the Memorial Committee to have the General with them that they sent him a written invitation before the usual circular letters of invitation were printed, as long ago as March 2. It was because the invitation was sent so long ago, probably, that it escaped General Sherman's memory, as well as that of his secretary, Mr. Barrett.

Yesterday morning the latter renewed his search mong the General's correspondence and found the invitation duly indorsed with the remark, "Answered March 9." About the same time the following was uncarthed from among the Memorial Committee trunkful of letters received:

Army Building, New-York, March 9, 1888,

J. C. Limbeck, Chairman Memorial Committee, New York: Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt

of yours of 2d inst. conveying an invitation to attend the exercises on the occasion of the calebration of Memorial Day, May 30, next. In consequence of a promise to be elsewhere on

that day, made some weeks ago, I regret that I must decline your profered courtesy, the same for which I am duly grateful. that success may attend your worth-

efforts on that day, I am very truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General Sherman was found in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. "Well," he said, a broad smile lighting up his henest face, "they've got me, haven't they'l It was my mistake, and I own up. I ought to have remembered it, I suppose, but my memory isn't as good as it was twenty-five years ago. My secretary assured me that no invitation had come, and I have always found him correct and accurate. But I don't mean to lay the blame on any one else. I shoulder the responsibility myell. Still, if you know what stacks of invitations I am receiving you would not wonder if I forgot some of

I have written a personal letter to Chairman Limbeck, making an apology. That is the best I can do-all I can do, in fact, I've apologized. I was so sure that I had received no invitation because I never thought of looking behind April and May. But it turns out that the letter was sent March 2, three months ago. If I ever saw is I forgot it, that's all I supposed I signed the letter of reply, which was prepared by my secretary, like the other routing letters, without looking at it.

WELL-KNOWN MEN BACK FROM EUROPE. MR. MORGAN COMES ON THE BRITANNIC-MR. STAN-

TON AND MR. FROMMAN TAKE THE LAHN. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived from Europe yesterday

on the White Star steamer Britannic. The voyage was a quick one, and except for the fog on Thursday night the vessel would have been at her pler then. Mr. Morgan's steam yacht, the Corsafr, met the Britannie down the Bay. It had on board a party of friends, and Mr. Morgan was taken up the Hudson on the yacat to his country place. Before proceeding up the river Mr. Morgan had a business conversation on the White Star per with J. Hood Wright, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Mr. Wright said yesterday that Mr. Morgan looked extremely well and had greatly enjoyed his trip abroad. He did not think, however, that he would have much to say to the press until he had looked around and learned the news at home. Mr. Morgan will not be at his office until Monday.

Edmund C. Stanton, the director, and Anton Seidl, the conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Lahn. Mr. Stanton was in excellent spirits over the prospects for next season's opera, and helieves that he has secured the strongest company ever seen here. Among the artists he has engaged are the following dramatic sopranes; Kascoscka, from Warsaw; Reel, from Augsberg, and Johnstrom, whom he heard in Vienna. The policy for next season will be to vary the Wagner repertory with several light operas. In these latter Mme. Johnstrom will be heard and also Mme. Hanfstangel, who is favorably remembered. In Peroti, a tener from Buda Pesth, Mr. Stanton thinks he has found a prize. He also secured another tenor in the person of Herr Sedelmayer; two baritones, Grinaver, from Hamburg, and Beck, the son of the famous Bremen baritone, and Vriss, a young basso. In addition to these Robinson, Fischer and Alvary, of last season's company, are retained. Herr Siedl will, as has before been stated, remain as conductor. He returns with many important nevekies for his orchestral season at Brighton Beach.

Daniel Frohman returned yesterday in the Lahn from a brief trip to London and Paris. He is in ex-cellent health, and expressed great satisfaction with the business done by "The Wife" at the Lyceum during his absence. This still continues so remunerative ing an absence. This will certainly be kept on for at least two weeks longer. Mr. Frohman was extremely pleased with Pinero's play, "Sweet Lavender," which he saw several times in London. This piece had been purchased by Mr. Frohman before leaving hear twifl, he thinks, suit his company admirably. So successful is it in London that seats are being sold It will, he thinks, suit his company admirably. So successful is it in London that soats are being sold six weeks ahead.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT. TARGET DRILL WITH MORTARS AND RIFLED PAR-

BOTT CANNON. West' Point, N. K., June 1 .- The annual examina-

tion and exercises began here this morning and will continue eleven days. The Board of Visitors are John M. Adams, Portland, Me.; Dr. A. J. Battles, Macon, Ga.; Edward A. O'Neil, Florence, Ala.; Peter Whott, Marquette, Mich.; Professor W. D. Loomis, Perry, Iowa; General H. W. Slocum, Brooklynf Henry Flanders, Philadelphia; George F. Hoar, Woscester, Mass.; John H. Reagan, Palestine, Tex.; Richard W. Townshend, Shawneetown, Ill.; Henry Bacon, Geshen, N. Y.; and Ashbel P. Fitch, New-York. All except Senators Hoar and Reagan have The most notable visitors to-day were party of twenty representing the Ancient and Hen-orable Artillery of Boston and the Ancient and Henerable Artillery of London.

At 4:30 p. m. the soldiers placed a long row of camp stools on the slope of the hill everlooking the river and soon after a crowd of spectators gathered to witness the first drill of the week. The catets came at 5 o'clock, manned the guns in the batteries on the hillside, and began throwing shot and shell at on the hillside, and began throwing snot and targets in the river and upon Target Hill. The batteries consisted of mortars and 30 nound Parroit ries. For an hour or more a heavy bombardment was kept up. The mortars at first dropped their shells were of the target anchored in the river, but in the second round they throw the water over the target in nearly of the target anchored in the river, but in the severy round they threw the water over the target in nearly every case. In firing from the rifled guns at the marks on Target Hill, a cloud of dust showed when every shot took effect. Nearly every shot hit the target. A drill with Hotelikiss cannon then followed. At sunset came therevening parade on the green laws of the campus.

NEW MEN IN THE ARCADE RAILWAY. SOME OF THE CONTRACTORS WHO WILL UNDER MINE BROADWAY.

Arrangements having been completed for the construction of the Arcade Railway under Broadway, the company yesterday announced the names of the *03* tractors who will assume the performance of the work Among them are the Phoenixville Iron World, of Pennsglvania; Bartlest & Hayward (the Architectural Iron Works) of Baltimore; P. P. Dickinson, chief es gineer of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company; Henry J. Davidson, mechanical engineer; Ryan & McDonald, railway contractors; and J. K. Cowon, of Baltimore. Dunning, Austin and Thomas have resigned from the Arcade Board and the following have been shown

to represent the new interests: Frederick P. Olcotte president of the Central Trust Company; Richard A. Elmer, president of the American Surety Company Edward A. Abbott, of Abbott, Downing & Co.; eral James Jourdan, of Brooklyn, president of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company; and James E. Granniss, of this city, president of the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad, who has extended railway interests at the South and also from interests in Now-York and its vicinity. He has large property interests on Manhattan Island and is a brother of Robert A. Granniss, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The permanent disoard of Directors of the Argade Railway Company will be chosen at the an-nual election next mosth.

A WELCOME TO ROBERT GARRETS. The following message was sent by cable to Robert Garreit yesterlay from the Mayor of Baltimore: Robert Garrett, esq., Bristol Hotel, Paris. Robert Garrett, esq., Eristol Rotel, Faits in Paris in Congratulate you on your safe arrival in Paris in fully restored health, after your tour around the world-fully restored health, after you hack in Balsmore, the Hope we will soon have you hack in Balsmore, the Hope we will soon have you hack in Balsmore, the Hope we will soon have you hak in Balsmore, the Hope we will soon have you have a population, of balf a million. Your friends will gladly welcome you home again.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore.

EDWIN BOOTH'S SISTER BURIED.

Baltimore, June 1.—The body of Asia Booth Clarks wife of J. Sleeper Clarke, the actor, was be this city to-day and buried in the family lot Only members of her immediate family, is